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extravagantly stated and not so new as he claims, are worthy of attention.

GEORGE WILLIS BOTSFORD.

*The Imperial Gazetteer of India: the Indian Empire.* Volume II. *Historical.* Published under the Authority of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1908. Pp. xxxv, 573. New edition.)

THE history of the development of this work goes back a little over a quarter of a century to the time when Sir W. W. Hunter published his *Indian Empire* with the intention of "distilling into one volume the essence of the *Imperial Gazetteer*". The second edition of the *Gazetteer* was followed by a new and revised edition of the *Indian Empire* (1892) which like the work upon which it was based had expanded about fifty per cent., but still remained the work of one man. It is characteristic of the advance of scholarship in the last fifteen years that the companion to the third edition of the *Gazetteer* should be broken into four volumes each requiring for its completion the co-operation of a number of specialists. The companion volumes bearing the subtitles, *Descriptive*, *Economic*, and *Administrative*, appeared in 1907 and constitute with the present volume what is in reality a new work, a fact which should however not make its users oblivious of their indebtedness to the first author of the *Indian Empire*.

To indicate briefly the contents of the work: the first chapter (pp. 1-88) deals with epigraphy and is the work of Dr. J. F. Fleet. In the three following chapters Mr. Vincent A. Smith treats of the pre-historic antiquities (pp. 89-100), the history of sculpture and painting (pp. 101-134), and (pp. 135-155) the coinage of India. Architecture (pp. 156-201) is the subject of Dr. James Burgess's contribution. In the sixth chapter (pp. 206-269) Professor A. A. Macdonell gives an outline of Sanskrit literature. The political history of India before the Muhammadan Conquest is divided between Mr. Vincent A. Smith who treats of the history of northern India from 600 B. C. to A. D. 650 (pp. 270-302), Mr. James Kennedy who continues the narrative from 650-1200 (pp. 303-320), and Mr. Robert Sewell whose subject (pp. 321-349) is the history of Southern India. The tenth chapter, Muhammadan India (pp. 350-413), is the work of Mr. William Irvine, and is followed by an exceedingly interesting sketch (pp. 414-438) of the Vernacular Literature by Dr. G. A. Grierson. The editor, Mr. J. S. Cotton, contributes a short account (pp. 439-445) of the Marāthās; and the last two chapters of the book, Early European Settlements (pp. 446-469), and History of British Rule (pp. 470-530), while revised by Mr. P. E. Roberts, have been allowed to retain the personal impress of Sir W. W. Hunter.

As this sketch indicates, the work is a storehouse of valuable information in a most highly condensed form. Detailed criticism is pre-

cluded both by the wide range of subjects treated and by the limitations of space. But while recognizing the general merits of the book it may be permitted to signalize as of special value the chapters by Dr. Grierson, Dr. Burgess, and Dr. Fleet; the last both because of its sound valuation of the sources of Indian history, and because of its stimulating suggestions of new lines of research. The historical chapter by Mr. Smith is a skilful condensation of his *Early History of India*, previously reviewed in this journal; and Professor Macdonell's article bears a similar relation to his excellent *History of Sanskrit Literature*.

One point on which the reviewer would differ from the last scholar is of sufficient general interest to be mentioned here. Professor Macdonell roughly dates the first two periods of Vedic literature between 1500 B. C. and the time of Buddha. To me it seems that Winternitz is correct in saying that Buddhism presupposes the Vedāṅgas as well as the Brāhmanas and Samhitās, that the beginning of the period is entirely undefined, so that the best date is  $x-500$ , with the probability that this must be changed to  $x-800$ , and that  $x$  falls in the third not the second millenium before our era. Recent investigations are pointing to a greater age of the Avesta than has generally been assumed and this result cannot fail to have its bearing upon the date of the Vedas.

*Manuel d'Archéologie Préhistorique, Celtique et Gallo-Romaine.*

Par JOSEPH DÉCHELETTE, Conservateur du Musée de Roanne.  
Volume I. *Archéologie Préhistorique*. (Paris: Alphonse Picard et Fils. 1908. Pp. xix, 747.)

THERE has been for some time need of a general treatise on Gaulish archaeology. Investigation has made rapid progress in recent years, and the literature of the subject has become very extensive and in some measure difficult of access. A co-ordinating survey of the field has thus become increasingly necessary not only for archaeologists themselves, but hardly less for historians and philologists who are constantly concerned with the results of archaeological research. M. Déchelette has undertaken to supply the want in a manner at once comprehensive and thorough. His *Manuel* is to be in three volumes, of which only the first, dealing with the Stone Age, has now appeared. The second will cover the Age of Bronze and the earlier part of the Iron Age—that is, the period of Celtic occupation down to the invasion of Caesar; and the third will take up the Gallo-Roman epoch.

The opening chapters of the first volume expound the aims and methods of archaeological investigation and describe briefly the geological eras which precede the appearance of man. Then a chapter is devoted to a discussion of man's existence in the Tertiary Age. Nine chapters follow, dealing with the successive phases of palaeolithic culture from the earliest alluvial remains to the epoch of the reindeer and the